



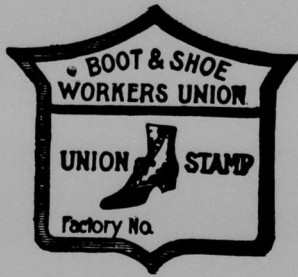
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 10, 1915.

WALSH PRESENTS FACTS.
WAR EXPENDITURES.
PRIZE ESSAYS.
FEDERAL BANKING RESERVE.
LABOR AND LIFE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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❖ ❖ Walsh Presents Facts ❖ ❖

In the Court of the Universe last Monday afternoon Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was introduced to the assembled hosts of toil by President Daniel C. Murphy of the Labor Council. He said:

"Sensible as I am of the compliment implied by your welcome, I realize that I am not here in a personal capacity, but as a fellow-citizen lately in your employ and so close to the heart of labor that I could hear its heart throbs.

"Three years ago the country was shocked into a realization that it had a labor problem. Some of us already knew it. What seemed to bring it home to many was the fact that in this prosperous country there was an allied problem of poverty.

"In response to the demand of the people, Congress created a commission of three parts, representing employers, employees and the public, to investigate the causes of social unrest. As a representative of the public, I was honored by being made chairman of the commission, and in that capacity I performed my duties as God gave me strength.

"Through public hearings, with the aid of the best experts, we made an intensive investigation of the principal industries to determine the cause of discontent. This investigation challenged men and women and all fields of product. It was a card index of laughter, tears and misery of all human beings who toil. We gathered the facts surrounding industry.

"I have been criticised for lacking what is called judicial poise. I hope we have seen the last commission dealing with labor that approaches its work with 'judicial poise.' It is a splendid mask behind which truth may be hidden.

"The commission made a first-hand intensive investigation of facts and has presented same to judge and jury—the people. When I started the work I found that I had offended the 'judicial poise' element by submitting the facts gathered to the people through public hearings. But I never have and never will make any apology for my personal conduct of the affairs of the commission. I will stake my life on the integrity of the facts gathered.

"Today, in the great basic industries, men toil twelve hours a day, 365 days in the year, without being able to make enough to keep a wife and family in common decency.

"We found that in this country of greatest resources and education one-third of the toilers receiving remuneration that barely brings them above the poverty line. Two-thirds are in abject poverty.

"We found that one-half of the workers receive less than \$500 per year, which is about \$400 less than authorities agree is a standard living wage. Two-thirds of the male adult workers receive less than \$15 per week.

"There are more than 9,000,000 women workers in this country, more than one-half of whom are receiving less than \$6 per week.

"In 77 per cent of the homes two or more persons occupy one room. In 37 per cent of the homes three or more persons are crowded into one room, and this in a country whose unoccupied domain is greater than that of any other country.

"We found that 20 per cent of the school children are unnourished. That only 10 per cent of the school children ever reach high school. That two-thirds don't get through the grammar school on account of the economic pressure on parents.

"The saddest finding of the commission, which may stir the people into action, was the fact that babies of the poor die four times faster than the babies of the well-to-do. Babies of parents

receiving \$10 a week die four times faster than those whose parents are receiving \$25 a week.

"We found that one out of every twelve persons who die in the great city of New York, with all its wealth and industry, goes to the potter's field or to the dissecting table.

"In all industries of the United States we found that the willing workers are out of work one-fifth of the time because it is impossible for them to get employment.

"The cause of industrial unrest is low wages—a failure to give the toilers a sufficient portion of what they earn.

"We all love freedom. We all crave happiness. So it behooves us to study certain institutions that have grown up that seem to make for the conditions I have described.

"We hear much about violence, but we don't hear so much about certain institutions that have grown up to keep people in dependence. The common people, by these institutions, are denied all things which we as American citizens hold dear. In some States standing armies are able to overthrow the power of the State. When the first clash comes between employer and employees this force is used to take away the rights of the workers.

"We find that violence on the part of the workers is never manifested except in direct labor stress or trouble, and is usually directed against those who would take their places—the strikebreaker. Only once did we find organized campaign of violence on the part of the workers, while on the other hand we did find an organized campaign of violence that ought not to be tolerated longer.

"We found that in one instance 2700 honest workers had been dragged off to jail without the semblance of a charge against them. We found the military seized the civil power and used it against the workers. Thus you have the shame of West Virginia, the horror of Colorado, the outrages of Michigan.

"And, speaking of violence, we found that 35,000 men are killed in industries every year. That 700,000 workers are seriously injured in the industries annually. These could be averted by proper precautions. When you talk of violence, why not investigate this phase of the subject?

"We ran the whole gamut of maintenance of private armies by great corporations. If Congress at its next session does not do away with these private standing armies, then Congress will no longer be representative of the people.

"I am not a believer in the efficiency of substantive law to help the workers. If the workers will rise in their economic strength and win their economic freedom they can get anything.

"If I were a working man I would be very careful about trusting any part of my economic welfare with a legislative body. Of course, law can help some. It can and should unshackle industry. Law should take the tax off every species of human activity.

"No living man ever had a right to the labor of another man. Always deny it. Never admit it. No man ever acquires the contractual right to the labor of another. The only human right is the right to live. It has its correlative in the right to work. Nature gave man the right and opportunity to work when God gave man the earth and the fullness thereof.

"Every ill in the industrial system will find its base in special privilege given by the people. Privilege takes away the common heritage and the right to make our own living.

"The gist of the social question in a nutshell is: Shall the productive forces be managed by the producers or left to

the control of agents of the credit system who have an eye to the unearned increment?

"The Western Union Telegraph Company is a fair example of monumental privilege. It should belong to the Government. The company is over-capitalized. It denies the right of its employees to organize for their own welfare. It maintains a system of espionage. It is a great monopoly.

"The basis of most of the trouble—yes, all the trouble, is the endeavor to make profits out of swollen bond and stock issues.

"In the mining industry we found that the miners are dependent upon their employers for all the necessities of life, even the consolation of religion, and when they lose their jobs they lose all, even the consolation of religion.

"It is in the coal mining industry that the Government should make the first experiment in Government ownership of industry, and do away with private profit except for the compensation of the men who toil.

"The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations spent five hundred thousand dollars of your money making this investigation. We hope that you may now make a start toward a new democracy as a result of that investigation.

"No man under the economic power of another man is a free agent. Every man who works should have a compelling voice in fixing his wages, hours of labor and conditions under which he works. There is no freedom of contract as long as one man has the arbitrary power of discharge over another man.

"If our commission did nothing else, perhaps the consensus of opinion of its nine members that there is no hope for the workers except through collective bargaining would justify its existence. Collective bargaining is a scheme whereby well-fed persons cannot drive hard bargains with hungry persons.

"In closing, let me leave this thought with you: The year nineteen hundred and fifteen will show the dawn of an industrial democracy, in which all men and women shall be absolutely free."

THE ATTITUDE OF PEACE.

The essence of peace, A. C. Benson writes in an essay on the subject, "seems to be that man can, while it lasts, feel a sense of safety and leisure and goodwill, when he can give himself wholly to work or thought which involves no interference with the rights and joys of others, and further, it is a state in which he fears no invasion of his rights, no violence or menaces, but is sure that his neighbors regard him with the same kindness and benevolence with which he regards them. And thus it seems to me essentially a state of things where men have not only agreed to drop differences, but to unite in sympathy and goodwill. Now it does not seem to me that it can be described as peace when two adversaries agree, as it is called, to differ.

"It is not peace when a man says 'So-and-so' is an unreasonable and wrong-headed person. He is wholly wedded to his own erroneous ideas, and is unable to see another's point of view. But it is not worth while squabbling and coming to blows over the question. He will find out his mistake in time. The attitude of peace appears to me to be when a man says, 'Whatever happens, there must be no animosity between me and So-and-so. It is true that he sees things in a different light; but in a matter of opinion, which cannot be scientifically demonstrated, he has as much right to his belief as I have. My own view may be wrong, but it is the best I can arrive at, and my observations lead me to think it is true, and I must work on in the light of my thought, just as he must. After all, we agree about the main principles, and can live in amity and love.'"

Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

The increase in the cost of our army and navy in the last 20 years is enough to stagger the imagination and bewilder the senses. The cost of our army and navy is greater in proportion to its size than that of any other nation on earth. The increase in cost is absolutely abnormal when considered in proportion to the increase in our population, or the increase in wealth, or when considered with the increased cost of preparation for war in other countries in time of peace. In this connection it is legitimate to ask to what extent the awful increase in cost is due to the systematic agitating of the possibility of war by those who profit financially from the ever-increasing expenditures of the military branches of our Government.

In the last 30 years our population has increased 85 per cent, our wealth 185 per cent, and our expenditures 400 per cent.

During the 15 years prior to the Spanish-American war our annual appropriations for the navy ranged from \$14,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and for the army less than \$25,000,000, averaging for both less than \$50,000,000.

In 1883 our appropriation for the navy was \$14,903,559; in 1890, approximately \$20,000,000; in 1914, \$140,000,000! Our appropriations for the army and navy, combined, for the ensuing year will be in the neighborhood of \$240,000,000.

During the year 1912 our entire revenue, not including postal receipts, amounted to \$702,000,000. Of this we expended \$654,000,000, to defray the entire expense of the Government; \$444,000,000, or 67.88 per cent, was paid out for war and on account of war. Just before the outbreak of the present European war Germany was spending 55 per cent of her revenues for war and on account of war; Japan, 45 per cent; Great Britain 37 per cent, and France, 35 per cent.

Our army contained 91,416 men; navy, 52,757 men. The German army, during the year indicated, contained 870,000 men; navy, 66,783 men. Japan: Army, 250,000 men; navy, 51,054 men, with a reserve naval force of 114,000 men. Great Britain: Army, 254,500 men; navy, 137,500 men. France: Army, 720,000 men; navy, 60,621 men.

Great Britain's revenue was greater than ours by nearly \$300,000,000, but our expenses for war and on account of war was more than \$100,000,000 greater than hers. Yet the aggregate of her army and navy was nearly four times as great as ours.

Germany's revenue exceeded ours by \$60,000,000, but our expenditures for war and on account of wars exceed hers by more than \$50,000,000, yet her army is more than eight times as large as ours.

The revenue of France is more than \$233,000,000 greater than ours, but our expenses for war and on account of wars is nearly \$150,000,000 more than hers, notwithstanding her army is eight times as large as ours.

Although our revenue is nearly two and one-half times that of Japan, yet her army is nearly three times as large as ours, with a naval force nearly four times the size of ours, yet our expenses for war and on account of wars is more than three and one-half times that of hers. How the cost of our navy is soaring:

1883	\$ 14,903,559
1893	23,543,267
1894	22,104,061
1898	33,003,234
1899	56,098,783
1900	48,099,969
1903	78,856,363
1908	98,958,507
1909	122,662,485
1910	136,935,199
1911	131,410,568
1912	126,405,509
1913	123,151,538
1914	140,718,434

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PRIZE ESSAYS.

The prize essays written by pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of San Francisco public and parochial schools demonstrate a high order of scholarship on the part of the youngsters. The subject was: "The Achievements and Aspirations of Organized Labor."

For the public schools Miss Vivian McNab of Laguna Honda School won first prize, while Miss Elena Rocca of St. Francis Presentation Convent was awarded first prize in the parochial schools.

Miss McNab's Essay.

In early times the laborer was called a servant, and his employer was his master. The servant had no rights which the master felt he need respect.

In the eighteenth century the coal worker of England belonged to the owner of the soil. When the land was sold the workman passed to the new owner, like a slave. The individual workman could do little or nothing to assert his rights or mend his wrongs. When he demanded hours and wages that would enable him to support his family he was scoffed at by his employer.

But in time the workmen found that by banding themselves together they could make themselves heard. When their petitions were scorned they refused to work, and thus the modern "strike" was brought into existence.

Thus workmen found that one man alone could do nothing, but fifty men, acting together, could enforce their demands for justice. In this way, trade unions came into existence; laborers began to demand decent wages and shorter hours.

Great leaders sprang up and began to protest against the wrongs of the poor, and the harshness of the rich. Men like Kier Hardie, the great Scotch labor leader, began to demand, so that all the world might hear, that as the laborer, by the sweat of his brow, created nearly all of the world's wealth, it was only just that he should have a greater portion of this wealth for himself and family.

By organizing, labor has become honorable and dignified. There has always been a struggle between capital and labor. Capital is powerful; labor was weak and helpless. Had labor not organized, the workmen of today would be plodding on through dark, weary hours, unable to educate his children, own his home or enjoy his family.

The human race, instead of growing stronger and brighter, would have been getting weaker and duller.

Today, the modern workman receives good wages, goes to work by daylight and comes home by daylight. He has time to grow up with his family, and enjoy life. He is able to own his home. He is an intelligent man. He has become a thinker instead of a mere plodder. He has had courage to learn new things, and to create new things. He has become a skilled man.

It is the laborer who has built the Panama Canal, the mighty railroads and our great state and city buildings. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the most beautiful creation of man, is the work of his hands.

Thus by organizing he has learned all these things.

But what of its aspirations? Labor hopes to receive still more of the wealth it helps to bring. But it wishes to do this, more and more, by having peace and goodwill with its employer. It hopes in time to act with his employer just as one business partner acts with another.

Great men, like Henry Ford, are trying to teach us that by laborers receiving a share of the profits they will work with more hope and energy. The great thinkers among laborers are working to settle all disputes by arbitration instead of strikes and lockouts. Thus capital and labor will find that they will both grow richer by working in harmony.

Labor wants peace. When a nation's workingmen are satisfied, the whole country is happy and prosperous. To make the world both happy and prosperous is the great hope, the one great aspiration of labor.

Miss Rocca's Essay.

That organization for protection and betterment has been the tendency of man from time immemorial cannot be disputed.

The trade corporations of the Roman Empire, followed by the guilds of mediaeval times, afford examples of the recognized fact that associated effort has greater influence to secure a given object than has individual effort. The guilds, being local institutions, naturally dwindled away in the commercial progress that followed the era of discovery, but the tendency for organized effort remained; hence the establishment, in time, of labor organizations.

That these organizations have achieved marvelous results cannot be doubted. These results affect the individual, society and the state.

The individual, because they have given labor a social uplift, placing the laborer in a position to have his social rights recognized, his moral attitude strengthened, his intellectual qualities felt, his physical being protected and his livelihood secured.

Society owes it to organized labor that it is no longer the victim of conservatism, the sport of capital, the target of the hireling.

The state is enlarging her views, consolidating her aims, ameliorating the condition of her citizens, furthering agricultural pursuits, and enacting laws for industrial projects. And all this is due to organized labor. This last may seem a strong statement, yet it is true.

The state, as a body, is composed of individuals, of whom the greater part is the laboring class. The strength of such individuals is the strength of the body. Now it is a fact that the increased living wage puts the laborer in a position to give his children better food and a liberal education. The young man coming to his citizenship so equipped and strengthened gives better support to the state and exerts a power productive of the state's development, as above cited.

To go into details of how labor organizations have been carried to successful issues, the aims proposed, is beyond the scope of this paper. Undeniable evidence of the accomplishment of their projects may be gained from one or two examples.

Mr. Hoffman, writing in the bulletin of the Bureau of Labor of the United States Government, states that by means of proper factory inspection and wise sanitary legislation the death rate among wage earners in factories and workshops would be reduced to 1.5 per thousand, and this reduction would result in an annual saving of over 20,000 human lives. That the deaths of such workers is being constantly reduced, statistics prove; and that such reduction is largely due to organized labor is evident from the revolutions effected by the unions in factory management and regulations.

Again, opposition to the eight-hour law was almost universal. No sooner had organized labor successfully overcome one obstacle than another and more difficult one presented itself. One after another, it beat down these opposing forces, until repeated success made it possible for the American Federation of Labor to secure the passage by Congress, in 1912, of the eight-hour legislation. Both houses passed it almost unanimously.

The demands which organized labor make upon society and upon the state are in themselves sufficient to prove that its aspirations are pure, high, noble and beyond reproach. It aspires to give economic conditions a security, by safe-guarding and increasing present benefits; to advance the interests of every class of labor; to make the laborer better socially, morally, intellectually and

financially. And it is the hope of every true American that the time is not far distant when organized labor will be universally acknowledged as a large and reliable factor for humanity's good.

TINY BURDEN BEARERS.

By F. Weil.

At 11 o'clock, Main street, under the electric light was bright as day. Gaily dressed people pouring from the summer theatres made it brilliant with color and motion. As we swung round the corner into the flowing river of life, our attention was transfixed by an incident that, except for ourselves, seemed to pass unobserved.

Across the street, in the brightest area, moved a roughly constructed box wagon, piled high with pieces of wood. In front, hardly visible, a ragged boy of about five years pulled at the shafts. In the rear, pushing with his puny might, another ragged boy, not more than three. Like shadows in a dream, they gained the farthest edge of the lighted pavement and vanished into the blackness of a side street.

Through the holiday crowd, but not of it, past the adult merry-makers, unnoting and unnoted, flitted those tiny burden bearers of the poor. But they etched themselves indelibly upon one brain.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill of exceptional merit and novelty. The California Beauties will appear in a dancing fantasy featuring Mlle. Una, premiere danseuse, who will be assisted by a corps de ballet of beautiful and graceful girls. Their program will include the following dances: Oriental; classical solo from "Ballet Copelia"; Colonial Gavotte; Pierette Dance, and "Dance of the Hours" from the opera "Giacconda." All the dances are originated and directed by Senora Matildita. Charles Howard, who shares the headline honors, will, with the assistance of Kernan Cripps and Margaret Taylor, present an act which is new to vaudeville this season, and is entitled "A Happy Combination." It is a singing and dancing melange, and introduces Howard in the role of a comedy inebriate. Cripps, who acts as his foil, is the possessor of a fine baritone voice, and Miss Taylor is a very pretty girl who dances exceptionally well. Nina Payne and Joe Niemeyer offer an up-to-the-minute novelty which is composed of unusually good dancing and some specially written songs. Miss Payne will be remembered as the successful star of one of the most spectacular dancing pantomimes ever produced in vaudeville, "La Sonambule," and Mr. Niemeyer's most recent engagements have been with "Miss Nobody from Starland," and with Henry Woodruff in "A Prince for Tonight." Violinsky, who scored a great hit on the occasion of his last visit here, combines the temperament of a musician with the shrewd showmanship of an experienced performer. He is an eccentric genius on the violin and piano, and the extraordinary methods which he uses enhance the value and popularity of his efforts. Charles Evans and Helena Phillips, in "A Forgotten Combination;" Shirli Rives and Ben Harrison, in their delightful "Bench Act;" Billie Burke's "Tango Shoes," and Ralph Dunbar's Salon Singers will conclude their engagements with this splendid bill.

It is therefore our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigor and maturity every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; so to be patriots as not to forget that we are gentlemen.—Edmund Burke.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING.

By Richard Caverly.

(No. 7.)

Much has been said about the true functions of the Federal reserve banks. Some claim that they are purely emergency banks, while others seem to feel that they are ordinary commercial banks which should at all times compete with the members' banks. We believe, however, neither of these extremes represents the real function of the Federal Reserve banks.

Their duty is not alone to meet emergencies, but, so far as possible, to prevent emergencies from arriving, and while ordinarily they do not and are not intended to compete with commercial banks, yet occasions may arise where such competition, through the exercise of their open market power, will be necessary for the protection of the people of the United States. It is often said that the Federal Reserve banks are bankers' banks, but this is true only to the extent that they deal primarily with the members' banks.

Their true function, however, as above stated, is to protect the interests of the people, acting through the banks primarily, but whenever necessary acting outside of the banks.

The power of fixing the discount rates which has been vested in the Federal Reserve banks, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, is a power which must be exercised for the benefit of the whole people, and the final responsibility for its exercise rests with the Federal Reserve Board.

From time to time complaints are heard as to the operation of the Federal Reserve banks. Some bankers claim that they lose interest on reserve deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, which, prior to the establishment of the system were deposited with reserve agents; also that they lose interest on the capital of the Reserve banks furnished by them. A slight reflection, however, will show that these complaints are more imaginary than real, for the lower the reserve established under the act, the larger the amount of cash, and this cash would sustain banking operations which will produce a profit far above any possible loss of interest on their capital or reserve deposits.

It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the stockholding banks are entitled to six per cent interest on their investment for the capital of these banks.

Complaint is also made of the regulations which have been issued by the Federal Reserve Board, especially those relating to discounts of commercial paper. We have been informed that it has been the constant effort of the Federal Reserve Board to simplify its regulations, and new regulations have been issued covering commercial paper which it is said will do away with many, if not all, of the objections heretofore raised.

We believe the Board appreciates that the custom of merchants must be cautiously changed, and should not be subjected to a sudden disarrangement.

Another important question which is before the Board is the admission of State banks into the Federal Reserve system. Complaint has been made that the State banks once having joined the system cannot withdraw. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the system established is a national system, and that such a system could not exist if its integral parts at any time could withdraw it at will. The question of regulation to be enacted on the matter of admission of State banks has already given rise to many differences of opinion. Some of the National banks contend that the State banks should divest themselves of all power not given to National banks, as a condition of entering into the system.

On the other hand, many of the State banks claim that they have the right to enter the system, with all their powers, except those which

are expressly cut down by the Federal Reserve act itself.

The Federal Reserve Board (judging from reports) is fully conscious of the importance of the task assigned to it, and it is giving careful attention to all the problems which have arisen, with a view to carrying out the system loyally, not only in form but in spirit.

Impartial experts have said that the system will be of the greatest advantages to the people of the United States, and will establish this country on a solid foundation which will in the near future make it the center of the world's financial exchange, and that such a thing as money panics will be unknown in the United States.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

"As we crossed the mouth of the Ulvsfjord that evening," writes Bayard Taylor, "we had an open sea horizon toward the north, a clear sky, and so much sunshine at 11 o'clock that it was evident that the Polar day had dawned upon us at last. The illumination of the shores was unearthly in its glory, and the wonderful effects of the orange sunlight playing upon the dark hues of the island cliffs can neither be told nor painted. The sun hung low between Fugloe, rising like a double dome from the sea, and the tall mountains of Arnoe, both of which islands resembled immense masses of transparent purple glass, gradually melting into crimson fire at their bases. The glassy leaden-colored sea was powdered with a golden bloom, and the tremendous precipices at the mouth of the Lyngen Fjord behind us were steeped in a dark red, mellow flush, and touched with pencilings of pure, rose-colored light until their naked ribs seemed clothed in imperial velvet."

"Our course brought the sun rapidly toward the ruby cliff of Arnoe, and it was evident that he would soon be hidden from sight. It was not yet half-past eleven, and an enthusiastic passenger begged the captain to stop the vessel till midnight. 'Why, said the latter, 'it is midnight now, or near it; you have Drontheim time, which is almost forty minutes in arrears.' True enough, the real time lacked but a few minutes of midnight, and those of us who had sharp eyes and strong imaginations saw the sun make his last dip, and rise a little, before he vanished in a blaze of glory behind Arnoe."

IRRIGATION IN FIFTH CENTURY.

Herodotus, who wrote in the fifth century B. C., says: "The land of Assyria is but little watered . . . and that little nourishes the root of the corn; however, the stalk grows up, and the grain comes to maturity by being irrigated from the river, not, as in Egypt, by the river overflowing the fields, but it is irrigated by the hand and by engines. For the Babylonian territory, like Egypt, is intersected by canals, and the largest of these is navigable, stretching in the direction of the winter sunrise; and it extends from the Euphrates to another river, the river Tigris, on which the city of Nineveh stood. This is, of all lands with which we are acquainted, by far the best for the growth of corn; but it does not carry any show of producing trees of any kind, neither the fig, nor the vine, nor the olive; yet it is so fruitful in the produce of corn that it yields continually two hundred-fold, and when it produces its best it yields even three hundred-fold. The blades of wheat and barley grow there to full four fingers in breadth; and though I well know to what a height millet and sesame grow, I shall not mention it; for I am well assured that, to those who have never been in the Babylonian country, what has been said concerning its productions will appear to many incredible. They use no other oil than such as is drawn from sesame. They have palm trees growing all over the plain; most of these bear fruit."

FINDING OF GIOTTO.

When Giotto was ten years old it happened that Cimabue, on his way from Florence to Vespignano upon a matter of business, found him seated by the roadside, says Lina Duff Gordon in "Medieval Towns," his flock gathered near, busily employed in drawing the outline of a sheep from life upon a smooth piece of rock. Struck by the boy's industry in the pursuit of art, and his evident cleverness, Cimabue hastened to obtain the father's consent to adopt and make and make an artist of him. Leaving the old life in the peasant's cottage forever, Giotto now turned south along new roads, and with Cimabue by his side saw for the first time the city of Florence, beautiful as she lay upon the banks of the Arno in a setting of wooded hills. The progress he made under Cimabue's guidance, who taught him all he knew, was marvelous indeed. At ten years of age a shepherd tracing idle fancies on the stones, then for a few years an apprentice in a Florentine workshop grinding colors with the others for his master's big Madonnas; while ten years later he had already gained the title of master and was a famous painter courted by popes and kings, and leaving masterpieces upon the walls of churches throughout Italy, that people of all times and countries have come and paused awhile to see.

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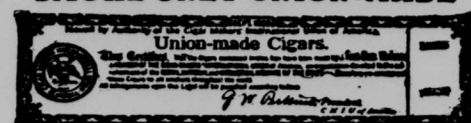
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HOME-MAKERS OF THE STATE.

The Extension Division of our State University at Berkeley and the State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics at Santa Barbara have recently begun an enterprise that is the first of its kind of which we have ever heard. They are combining to offer to the women of the State of California extension instruction in household economics which should prove a great public blessing. The extension division has the machinery of administration to carry on instruction outside the campus. The State Normal School at Santa Barbara has a faculty capable of giving useful instruction to the housewives of the State. The two, in co-operation, have recently announced a series of correspondence courses and lectures which cannot help being of great practical benefit.

Eight courses for housewives are offered. The subjects of these courses are: (1) the selection of foods; (2) the preparation of foods; (3) the care and preservation of foods; (4) feeding the family; (5) the feeding of infants; (6) the house; (7) household management, and (8) the selection and maintenance of clothing.

It has often seemed to the writer unfortunate that, notwithstanding the large amount of money spent on our school systems and the tremendous public interest in education, until recently only very little has been done in the way of teaching girls those things that they will want to know when they become home-makers and mothers of families. Our high schools have been teaching languages that have no practical use because they were only understood by nations long since dead, and other impractical things. The average workingman's wife has little use for Latin or ancient history or abstruse mathematics.

A great many of our girls—even those who finish high school courses—become the wives of men who receive only small incomes. What such a girl needs to know first is how to make the money that she has to pay household expenses with, go as far as it possibly may in keeping the family well fed, comfortably clothed, and surrounded with things necessary for the enjoyment of life. Somehow or other the home does not seem to have succeeded in teaching these subjects to the present generation of girls as they should be taught. If the home cannot render this service, the school must. The attempt on the part of the extension division of our State University and our State Normal School to combine their resources in giving instruction along these lines to wives and mothers deserves the highest commendation.

The topics seem to the writer most practical. For instance, every housewife who is so largely responsible for the health of the members of her family, should know how to select food in the open market, how to cook and otherwise prepare it so that it will be most nutritious and beneficial, and also should know how to preserve fruits and vegetables for use in seasons when they are scarce. The latter is especially true in the State of California.

It is far more important that a young mother know how to feed her family than that she be able to translate a passage in the dead languages. She cannot keep a family alive on a language that is dead. A woman who undertakes to bring up a baby is assuming one of the most important responsibilities in all human life. The child requires more skilful attention during the first two years of its existence than during any other period. Much of the trouble and work and perplexity of the average workingman's home could be avoided if the average workingman's wife knew how to properly take care of her children during their infancy. More people die before they become three years old than during any period except advanced old age. A multitude of these untimely deaths, which deprive society of good men and women, bring sorrow to countless

homes and make mothers old and careworn before their time, could be avoided by raising the intelligence of the mothers in the ranks of the laboring classes along those lines that pertain to motherhood. Our institutions of higher learning can render the people no greater service than that of increasing the efficiency of the mothers of the land.

Again, how to plan, arrange and furnish a home on small income should be classed among the fine arts. If our schools cannot teach our girls this art, they are a failure. One course offered by the University extension division aims to give much practical information along this line to housewives already practicing housekeeping. Household management is one of the most practical and useful subjects known to womankind. The comfort, success and happiness of our homes are essential to the welfare of the community and the State. We see no reason why the principles of efficient home management cannot be taught, and commend this work of our higher institutions of learning in teaching simple and practical methods of systematizing housework and so saving the energy of the housewife.

Machine methods of producing cloth and ready-made clothing of all kinds are largely taking the place of home sewing. At the same time every housewife, or prospective housewife, should have a knowledge of textiles, cloth fabrics and what may or may not be done with them. The course which the University offers in the selection and maintenance of clothing, the objects of which, as we learn, are to give a knowledge of textiles, the properties of various kinds of cloth with regard to warmth and hygiene, how to cleanse and launder them, and other useful information, cannot help being of great practical value to housekeepers. Also the wise and economical expenditure of money for clothing should be understood by all women for the reason that the wife usually has more to do with the purchase of clothing than any other member of the household. It is our opinion that hosts of our women, especially the wives of laboring men, are wholly unable to tell when they are getting the worth of their money at the counter. How to use her money available for the purchase of clothing to the best possible advantage should be understood by every housekeeper.

The fees for enrollment in these courses have been cut to a merely nominal figure. While not free, they are easily within the range of the humblest purse. For the small sum any of the courses will be sent to any woman who desires them. People who are interested in this enterprise should communicate with the Extension Division of the University at Berkeley.—California State Federation of Labor.

INDUSTRY'S TOLL.

In a speech on occupational diseases, before the State Federation of Labor of New Jersey, State Commissioner of Labor Bryant said:

"Every minute that passes some worker in this country is injured. Every sixteen minutes some worker dies. Thirty per cent of these injuries can be prevented. Five hundred thousand workers are suffering from some occupational disease, while three million are in poor health through some industrial cause."

The convention denounced officials who used their authority to break the Bayonne strike and force these workers to accept conditions offered by Standard Oil. Methods resorted to by employers and public officials in the Roosevelt strike were also condemned and the convention declared:

"The cry of overworked and underpaid workmen shall not be drowned in the hiss of bullets fired by hired gunmen in the guise of deputy sheriffs."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

Kelleher & Browne

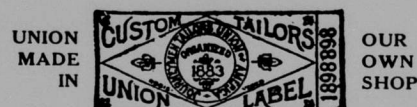
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

A house is built of bricks and stone,
Of tiles and posts and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds,
That stand a thousand years.
—Victor Hugo.

Blaming fate for your conditions will never remedy them. You can quarrel with fate to the end of time, without making any progress. Bad conditions are generally the result of bad management, and can be made good only through good management.

One Valentine, candidate for Mayor, in his platform says: "I will not permit strikes." He should not have been so modest. He should also have told us he would bring sunshine and rain, wind and calm, at just the proper times to please an exacting constituency.

When you purchase union label articles you employ union labor. When you purchase articles without the label you very likely employ child or convict labor. Which is preferable? Wearing union label clothing you can have a clear conscience, and in no other way can a genuine trade unionist feel comfortable.

The tidal wave of blood now sweeping over Europe will result in immortality for a few, and degraded poverty and misery for years and years for uncounted millions of the humble and unnoticed. Can we really be civilized when we resort to such slaughter and if we can, is civilization worth while?

September—the golden month in California, the month of balmy weather and no fogs—finds the Exposition at the very zenith of its glory, and waiting to be the hostess to the most numerous crowds of visitors during any preceding month. Dozens of the largest conventions of the year are scheduled during September. October will be almost as glorious as September, and November can be relied on as equally attractive to the thousands upon thousands of visitors yet to come.

The same interests that tried to prevent publication of the Manly report to the Commission on Industrial Relations may be depended upon to try to block its distribution. It therefore behooves voters to be prompt and early in asking their Congressmen for copies. Nor should they let themselves be put off with the reply that the supply has been exhausted. Let Congress spend less for documents that nobody reads or cares for, and more to print a sufficient supply of a report like this, which will be for years to come a valuable reference work.

-:- Labor and Life -:-

Labor is necessary to life. No sound-minded person will dispute that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has so regulated things that physical and mental exertion are necessary to the sustaining of life, and that without the struggle all life would disappear, not only in the animal kingdom, but also in the vegetable world. Wherever there is animation this is the law of continued life, and with this condition of affairs there is little complaint.

However, when we read such slobering nonsense as the following taken from one of our morning papers the day after Labor Day those who know the wishes, the hopes and the desires of the men and women of toil who have not been born with slavish and subservient dispositions, are filled with disgust:

"And through all this more or less machine-made oratory of Labor Day ran—strangely—an undercurrent of bitterness against the necessity to labor.

"From the common point of view of orators and audiences, labor is a curse that we who must labor would sidestep if we could.

"Throughout there ran the implication that the laborer is to be pitied—not only because of his condition, that needs improving; not only because he has through centuries been exploited, and the exploitation, in the natural course of humanity upward, must cease; but especially because he must labor for his subsistence upon this earth.

"The laborer, it seemed to the casual listener—the detached Looker-On who also must labor, but who is too absorbed in his labor to take sides—was being egged on, covertly, subtly, insistently, to hate his task, to resent the necessity for laboring, to regard toil as an imposition put upon him by mankind rather than a requirement of nature, wise and inexorable nature.

"It seemed—and it seems in almost all general public discussions of labor that are engaged in by the eloquent and the oratorical—that the laborer was being hypnotized into soliloquizing and then proclaiming:

"'Lo: I am a laborer; therefore am I to be pitied.'

"In the very laudation of labor—which impinges, at times, upon adulation—runs the essence of this implication."

Any person with brains enough to analyze the expressions of the workers or to understand simple English knows there is no feeling of bitterness against the necessity to labor nor any desire for pity on the part of those who perform the drudgery of the world.

The bitterness is due to the fact that the great mass of our people must endure brain-stunting, body-wrecking, nerve-destroying excessive toil in order that the few may live in lavish luxury. The great majority of workers in our industries are driven at a speed that brings them to premature old age and death, solely to increase profits for a small band of pirates, and this is the cause of the bitterness that is manifested on such occasions as Labor Day.

There is, however, no use in trying to explain these facts to self-centered, greed-crazed employers or to little scribblers who never had a really serious or useful thought in their lives. The fair and just distribution of the burdens of the world has no concern for either—the one because of selfishness, the other because of a lack of mentality.

The organized toilers can not be diverted from their course by silly prattle and will continue to agitate, educate and organize until justice is done them. They ask for no pity, no charity, no benevolence of any character. They stand up with heads erect and gaze boldly into the eyes of all men, unafraid, and demand justice.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The man whose hours of labor are such as to give him time only to gratify his physical wants is not the kind of man that helps in the progress of civilization and democracy. Men must have time also to cultivate their intellectual natures or they retard advancing civilization. The solution of the difficulty is to be found in constantly lessening the daily hours of labor.

Because the Chicago Teachers' Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been a really useful organization and through its activities has compelled tax-dodgers to pay up, a majority of the Board of Education has ordered the teachers to sever their connection with the labor movement, and if they fail to do so the penalty is to be dismissal. The teachers, however, say they will fight. The labor movement will stand solidly with them.

The "Christian Science Monitor" says the day of the square deal is dawning and that "the transaction that involves injustice to the worker, whether the worker be a child in the mill, a skilled artisan in a machine shop, a clerk, or a toiler on the farm, is becoming more and more unpopular and impossible in the searching light that plays upon it from the press, from political leadership, and from reforming movements generally." It is to be hoped this is a true view of approaching events.

Chromic iron ores are used for diverse purposes. They are in great demand in making refractory chrome bricks and furnace lining; in making alloys; in manufacturing steel for cutting tools, projectiles and armor plate; in a great chemical industry which produces many colors and dyes, and in tanning. California produced almost the entire annual output of chromic iron ore reported in the United States in 1914, and a small output of chromite sand was reported from several points near Baltimore, Md., in that year. The opening of the Panama canal is expected to obviate in large measure the difficulty formerly experienced in supplying California chromite to Eastern manufacturers.

"Our forefathers," says an article in the Liverpool (England) "Daily Post and Mercury," "had to depend a good deal on home-made commodities in everyday life, and in consequence they utilized the natural objects in their own neighborhood as much as possible. For instance, their brushes or besoms were improvised from the material on the spot, from ling (heather) birch, and even moss. The birch and ling varieties still survive in some districts in besom and scrub, the scrub being a small brush for cleaning pans. But the moss brooms ever made nowadays? A Cumberland lady states that in her childhood a dame, who kept a miniature 'store' in her native village, always had six moss brooms displayed for sale, her supply being replenished by the old-time peddler. White, in his 'Selborne,' refers to the article in question—the moss broom—and calls it a 'pretty implement of housewifery that I have seen nowhere else.' He is evidently referring to his native Hampshire village. He speaks of these little neat besoms, which our foresters make from the stalk of the Polytricum commune, or great golden maidenhair, which they call silk-wood, and find plenty in the bogs. When this moss is well combed and dressed, and divested of its outer skin, it becomes of a beautiful bright chestnut color, and being soft and pliant is very proper for the dusting of beds, curtains, carpets, hangings, etc.'"

WIT AT RANDOM

"Ever since you've been in town," said the city relative, "you've been having two or three lemon squashes every day!"

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornloss. "A habit's a habit."

"But you don't drink them!"

"I don't want it. I am willing to pay the money so as to get a straw to chew."

A plumber once presented to a millionaire a bill of \$100 for mending a pipe.

But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said severely:

"Receipt that bill of yours in full."

"But—but"—said the plumber.

"Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber, man, myself."

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 59 cents change.—Detroit "Free Press."

It was at a reception, and the lady who had been reading up health culture, mistook Mr. Williams, the barrister, for his brother, the doctor.

"Is it better," she asked confidentially, "to lie on the right side or the left?"

"Madam," replied the lawyer, "if one is on the right side it isn't usually necessary to lie at all."

Small Youth—I ain't goin' to say my prayers tonight, moth'r. I'm goin' to take a chance.—"Life."

Hotel Clerk—The guest in No. 206 says he had a nightmare last night.

Proprietor—Well, charge it on his bill—ten dollars for livery.—"Judge."

"What this town needs—" began the reformer.

"Is a team," broke in the fan, "that can hit the ball when there are men on bases."—"Life."

"We begin the publication of 'The Roccy Mountain Cyclone' with some phew diphiculties in the way. The type phounders phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them until they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the ph's and the c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the C hard) 'The Cyclone' whirling aphter a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it's a serious aphphair."—"Everybody's."

A New York visitor called us a "hick" because we have never seen a game of golf, but at the same time he confessed that he never saw a watermelon on the vine and couldn't tell when one was ripe. He was indignantly dismissed from our bucolic presence.—Houston "Post."

Two farmers, attired in corduroys and gaiters, were strolling through a picture gallery, where they looked, and apparently, felt decidedly out of place. But at last they brought up before a picture which really seemed to please them—a portrait of a lovely girl with a particularly ugly bulldog.

"This is something nice, Dick," said one.

"What is it called?"

Dick referred to the catalogue.

"'Beauty and the Beast,'" he said.

The other man looked closer at the bulldog.

"Ah!" he sighed, appreciatively, "he is a beauty, too!"—Philadelphia "Ledger."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the village with strange alarms.
Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death-angel touches these swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!
Hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan,
Which, through the ages that have gone before
us,
In long reverberations reach our own.
On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,
Through Cimbric forest roars the Norseman's
song,
And loud, amid the universal clamor
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar gong.
I hear the Florentine, who from his place
Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din,
And Aztec priests upon their teocallis
Beat the wild war-drums made of serpent's
skin.
The tumult of each sacked and burning village;
The shout that every prayer for mercy drowns;
The soldiers' revels in the midst of pillage;
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns;
The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched
asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade.
Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?
Were half the power, that fills the world with
terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and
courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts;
The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every Nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, or its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain.
Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then
cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say,
"Peace!"
Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blasts of War's great organ shake the
skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

OPPOSITION.

By George Matthew Adams.

There is no force quite so effective as opposition. When everything runs along smoothly and with no opposition we lose the correctness of our vision, become careless and get off edge.

Win on your mettle.

Opposition keeps you constantly on the alert, arouses every ounce of fight in you and makes you think and plan your hardest and act beyond your normal powers.

Win on your mettle.

No one knows his own possibilities of efficiency and achievement until the odds against him become desperate and he stands up and faces them and—fights.

Win on your mettle.

American Federation Newsletter

Bakers Making Gains.

At New Orleans organized bakers are conducting a vigorous campaign to better trade conditions.

"Efficiency" Causes Strike.

At Logansport, Ind., an "efficiency expert" showed the Rutenberg Motor Works how wages could be reduced, and now the company has a strike on its hands. The strikers number 250, and have declared for a nine-hour day and a daily wage of \$3.25.

Hold Wage Conference.

The annual wage conference of the National Bottle Manufacturers' Association with representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association was held in Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

Vote to Strike Again.

At Holyoke, Mass., the Street Carmen's Union voted last week to go on strike because the Holyoke Street Railway Company refused to agree that the working contract should be made for one year only. The strike is an off-shoot of the one settled August 15th, after a week's duration.

"Divide" Profits.

The Philadelphia and Western Railway has voluntarily raised the wages of its motormen and conductors one cent an hour. The railway company, it is stated, granted this advance when it was found that the gross earnings of the road for the month of July had increased 19 per cent over July of last year.

Merchant Marine Increases.

Figures issued by the Federal Department of Commerce do not support the claim that "the American flag is disappearing from the seas." It is stated that 363 ships, with a gross tonnage of 737,623 tons, were added to United States registry during the past fiscal year, and that this is three times the gain made in any previous year.

Would Weaken Seamen's Law.

President Wilson is considering the ruling of Attorney-General Gregory that section 14 of the new Seamen's law, which applies to increased life-saving equipment, is operative only against the United States, Russia, Greece and Belgium, while it exempts all other nations. The opinion holds that Congress neglected to amend certain Federal statutes when it passed the new Seamen's act.

Must Learn English.

The Bureau of Naturalization has issued a general letter relative to its views as to the course which should be followed in training the alien population in American citizenship. The bureau points out the impossibility of laying down any hard or fast rule, but declares the prime requisite is ability to speak the English language.

Musicians Locked Out.

At Portland, Ore., musicians employed in several theatres and moving-picture houses have been locked out because they refused to break trade rules of their union. In answer to the claim of anti-unionists that organized labor did not indorse the musicians' position, the Central Labor Council accepted this report of its executive board: "Your board deplores the fact that business men in the amusement field have played so blindly into the hands of those who hypocritically shout for industrial freedom and clandestinely attempt to further enslave the workers."

Tricks of Law Shown.

Judge Audenreid of Philadelphia has reversed an award of \$5500 to Edward B. Stocker, who was struck by a freight car, crushing his leg so badly it had to be amputated.

Stocker's mistake, the judge asserted, was in filing his suit under the Federal liability law. It was not proved, the court says, that either the engine or the freight car that hit him was engaged in interstate commerce, therefore the claim should have been filed under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Raincoat Makers Win.

At New York, substantial wage increases and a 48-hour week are features of an agreement the Waterproof Garment Manufacturers' Association has signed with their workers. Under the agreement, operators will receive 70 cents an hour. Weekly rates are as follows: Cutters, \$27.50; pressers, \$24; underpressers, \$20.25; machine button sewers, \$18. A board will consider charges of unjust discharges, and the union's representatives will be recognized. The contract calls for uniform conditions in all the shops. Several thousand workers are affected.

A Bishop on Trade Unionism.

At Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, in a speech before churchmen, Bishop Long of Bathurst, New South Wales, said: "If it had not been for unionism, nothing would have saved the workingman. The latter has only his labor to sell, and the only way to protect himself was by uniting. There is nothing in the simple annals of the poor to compare with the daring sacrifices of the splendidly heroic leaders of British trade unionism. The early apostles of trade unionism were scoffed at. They were told that the laws of political economy were against them, but they replied they would be against political economy. The logic was on the side of the man who was laughed at. After years of being illegal, as it was supposed to be, in restraint of trade, and after suffering its leaders to be imprisoned and enduring obloquy, trade unionism has asserted itself, and the present generation has come into the first fruits of victory."

Chicago Girls Win Strike.

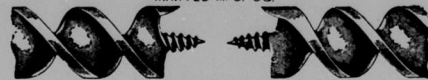
At Chicago, over 1,000 girl strikers returned to work at the Herzog factories, after a week of idleness. The girls are employed on canvas gloves and ladies' garments. Three hundred glove workers struck first and they were quickly followed by nearly 700 garment workers and milliners, suspender workers and employees in the shipping room. The agreement calls for a 10 per cent increase in wages of all garment workers earning less than \$8.50 a week. Fines are abolished and glove workers will not be charged for needles. The firm agrees to recognize the union and give preference to unionists when employing workers. An arbitration system is agreed to and a wage board is established. Decisions are to be retroactive and will date from the day the workers returned to work. The Women's Trade Union League made arrangements for securing bail for girls arrested while on picket duty. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the league, said: "The girls are a mixture of races, and the numerous tongues show the work necessary for our trade unions. The great majority of the strikers were Russian Jews, the Poles were second in number, followed by Italians and then the American-speaking girls. These workers are exceedingly young girls and will need the continued attention of several women organizers for the coming year, furnished by the Glove Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions and the Women's Trade Union League." The girls were also assisted by A. F. of L. Organizers Fitzpatrick and Flood, Secretary Nockels of the local Federation of Labor, and other unionists.

"Mephisto" AUGER BITS

THE BIT YOU DO NOT PUSH

FULLY GUARANTEED

WALVES MFG. CO.



"Mephisto"

The Only UNION MADE Bit on the Market

"Mephisto" Bits will be sold by:

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CHAS. BROWN & SONS,
871 Market Street, San Francisco

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3043 Sixteenth Street

LOOK OUT FOR



Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught

John Wiese

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Orders Promptly Attended to

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

By K. K. Kawakami, Author of "American-Japanese Relations," and "Asia at the Door."

The recent arrival in San Francisco of two labor delegates from Japan has awakened among those interested in the labor movement much interest, not unmingled with curiosity, in the labor question in Japan. Americans have heard little, if at all, about labor organization in Japan. It is even questioned if there is really a labor union in that Far Eastern country.

Strictly speaking, there is no labor union in Japan, if we are to interpret the term as American labor unionists would interpret it. This is due to the misguided policy of the Japanese Government. The Government has been reluctant to recognize the worth of organized labor, and in more instances than one tried to discourage or interfere with the growth of trade unionism.

For this peculiar attitude of the Government the originators of the labor movement are perhaps partly, even largely, responsible. As I was one of the first men who were actively engaged in organizing laborers in Japan, I feel I can speak with authority on this matter.

It was some eighteen years ago that Japanese labor found an able champion in the person of Sen Katayama, who studied in America and who brought back to his native country the principles and ideas of the American trade union. He and a coterie of young men, of whom I was one, started a movement with a view to establishing labor unions. Fortunately or unfortunately, these originators of the labor movement were all Socialists, and that was the main reason why the Government felt uneasy about it.

Along with the launching of a labor movement we started a propaganda for Socialism, and organized the Social Democratic party. If the Government had just let us alone nobody, perhaps, would have paid much attention to our propaganda. But the Government worried a great deal, and felt constrained to suppress the party. Thus the Government unwittingly acted as our publicity agent, for the moment the party was suppressed the newspapers made heroes of us, and placed us in the limelight.

Ever since that period the Government has been unable to persuade itself that socialism and trade unionism are two different things. It seems to think that trade unionism, like socialism, challenges the very principle upon which the imperial regime is established. That, perhaps, is the cause of the troubles which labor organization in Japan has experienced. And so labor unions organized by Sen Katayama and his colleagues (all Socialists) proved short-lived.

But the enlightened men who are piloting Japan's ship of state must certainly be capable of seeing trade unionism without glamor. In the Yu-Ai-Kai, or Laborers' Friendly Society, which is represented by the two labor delegates now here, we see the beginning of a more liberal policy of the Government, as well as the birth of a labor union which promises to become both useful and influential.

The Yu-Ai-Kai is not at present anything like a powerful labor union in America. It has existed only a few years; its membership is small, and its financial strength is insignificant. Nevertheless it is an association organized for the enlightenment of the laboring class and the protection of its rights and interests. True, the organizer, Mr. Suzuki, who is one of the two delegates now in San Francisco, is not a workingman himself. But history tells us that men who awakened the workingmen of Europe and America from the torpor of ages were not laboring men any more than is Bunji Suzuki. Suzuki's chief mission in Japan is to inspire aspiration and awaken intelligence in the minds of the working people. The workingmen themselves do not yet understand their position, their importance and their potential power. Suzuki is a pioneer with a

new mission; and in carrying on that mission he is, in the existing circumstances in Japan, perhaps a better man than we, for he neither professes nor believes in Socialism, the doctrine which impeded our labor movement, though it made us unexpectedly prominent.

THE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The celebration of Labor Day in San Francisco last Monday at the Exposition grounds was the most successful in the history of organized labor, and the third largest day, in point of attendance, since the opening of the big show, 144,558 persons passing through the turnstiles.

The exercises of the day opened with an organ recital in Festival Hall, and closed with an illuminated aeroplane flight at 11 p. m.

The Navy Department sent four submarines to be viewed by the crowd, and the United States Life Saving Corps gave a special exhibition.

The athletic events opened with a tug-of-war on the Marina between teams from the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, the Building Trades Council team carrying off the honors. The winning team was manned as follows: James Whalen, captain; Joe Welsh, anchor; J. Kelleher, B. Kelleher, R. Prenderville and D. Buckley. The Labor Council team was manned by Charles Rogerson, captain; Samuel Newton, anchor; Ed. Moe, Patrick Murphy, John Petrie and E. W. Jackson.

The rivet-throwing contest was one of the most interesting held. Eight teams of two men each—a heater, a thrower and a catcher—competed, and the contest resulted in a triple tie. These teams each caught three rivets out of a possible five. The catching was made from a high pole on the Marina. The winning teams were: George Bowling and George Jackson, John Petrie and Will Snailham, B. Newport and Robert Edwards. The other teams which competed were: William Horrocks and Emil Traund; Carl Lindquist and C. F. Jones, F. Shattuck and H. Shattuck, Dougherty and Hudson, I. S. Jennings and A. Olsen.

Joe Browill won the greasy-pole contest, climbing three poles.

The winners of the races follow:

Girls under 11 years of age—Irene Daneher first, and Alice Cooney second.

Boys under 11 years of age—Frank Jacob first, and A. Branch second.

Young Ladies—Irene Daneher first, and M. Nolan second.

Young Men—J. Murphy first, and J. Hayes second.

Married Women—Mrs. F. F. Daneher first, Mrs. H. S. Calvert second.

Fat Men—E. Noonan first, and Tim Sullivan second.

100-yard dash of the American Athletic Association members—R. Nolan (O. C.) first, and H. G. Hurst (unattached) second.

The following acted as officials of the contest: A. J. Gallagher, Michael Casey, John I. Nolan, Samuel Goodman and Dick Smith, judges, and John O'Connell, announcer.

The postwomen at Golder's Green and other London suburbs "are not likely to rival the records of some of their predecessors," says the "Daily Chronicle" (London). "Most memorable of all is the life story of Mary Jackson of Bilston, in Staffordshire. From 1819 to 1870 she went her daily rounds to Ettingshall and Prince's End, missing only four days during the whole of that time, and those four days were Sundays. Further, even the omission of those days, when the delivery was suspended, experimentally, was opposed by Mary. . . . It was calculated that she must have walked a quarter of a million of miles during her career."

EXTEND EIGHT-HOUR RULE.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt has sustained the position of the A. F. of L. metal trades department that the Federal eight-hour law should apply to torpedo-boat engines manufactured by sub-contractors. The law gives heads of Government departments power to buy supplies in the open market regardless of the hours employed in the manufacture of these supplies. The unionists have held that torpedo-boat engines are built under special specifications and are not a commodity as generally understood.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt has sustained this position and has written the following letter to Secretary Berres of the metal trades department:

"Referring to your inquiry of the 19th instant concerning the department's decision on the question as to whether the construction by the New London Ship and Engine Company, as sub-contractors of the Electric Boat Company of the engines for submarine boats for the navy is to be regarded as eight-hour work, I have to advise you that on the 19th instant the department addressed to the Electric Boat Company a letter, saying:

"Heretofore the department, following opinions of a preceding Attorney-General, has held that the engines for submarines under construction by your sub-contractor, the New London Ship and Engine Company, were excepted from the eight-hour rule by the second section of the act, as being materials or articles that may usually be purchased in the open market and not of a kind customarily manufactured by the Government, but the view of the Attorney-General set forth in said opinion makes it plain, as you will see upon perusal thereof, that the engines of submarines fall within the eight-hour restriction, and not within the exceptions therefrom of the second section of the act.

"It is requested that you inform your sub-contractor, the New London Ship and Engine Company, of the foregoing, and instruct that company to observe the requirement of the eight-hour law in the construction of the engines they are now building for submarine boats, under contract with you, for the navy."

"SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE."

One of the chapters of William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude" is entitled, "On the Government of Thoughts," from which the following extracts are taken:

"Man being made a reasonable, and so a thinking creature, there is nothing more worthy of his being than the right direction and employment of his thoughts; since upon this depends both his usefulness to the public and his own present and future benefit in all respects.

"The consideration of this has often obliged me to lament the unhappiness of mankind, that through too great a mixture and confusion of thoughts have been hardly able to make a right or mature judgment of things.

"To this is owing the various uncertainty and confusion we see in the world, and the intemperate zeal that occasions them.

"To this, also, is to be attributed the imperfect knowledge we have of things, and the slow progress we make in attaining to a better; like the Children of Israel that were forty years upon their journey from Egypt to Canaan, which might have been performed in less than one.

"In fine, 'tis to this that we ought to ascribe, if not all, at least most of the infelicities we labor under.

"Clear therefore thy head, and rally and manage thy thoughts rightly, and thou wilt save thy time, and see and do thy business well; for thy judgment will be distinct, thy mind free, and the faculties strong and regular."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Meeting Held Friday, September 3, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes — Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Upholsterers—H. Von Soosten, vice M. Kragen. Butchers No. 115—M. Grunhof, vice William Smith, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Hayes relative to publication of testimony obtained by U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations. From Cracker Packers relative to Labor Day tickets. Musicians' Union stating donation to so-called Miners' Relief Committee of Walsenberg, Colorado, had been cancelled.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Building Trades Council of Los Angeles relative to Sweigert banners being printed in non-union establishment.

Referred to Label Committee—From Brother Miller, member of Janitors' Union, relative to establishing co-operative store handling nothing but union-labeled articles.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee — Resolutions submitted by Delegate James W. Mullen relative to Immigration Bill.

"Whereas, Unemployment has steadily been increasing year by year in seriousness and extent throughout the United States, involving millions of wage earners in crushing economic difficulties, interfering with much-needed adjustment of wages to the rising cost of living, and together with other factors causing nation-wide industrial unrest; and

"Whereas, This unemployment and unrest are intimately connected with the extraordinary immigration of recent years; and

"Whereas, President Wilson's veto of the literacy test immigration bill and the failure of Congress to pass the bill over his veto, make it imperative

"(a) That the coming Congress shall again grapple with the immigration problem, which without question, is one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult of the many problems before the American people; and also

"(b) That a new bill shall be prepared which shall if possible unite all the groups that advocate limitation of immigration; and

"Whereas, The tragedy of Europe is producing an economic and industrial condition and a social and political situation that will in the not distant future bring to our land a vast increase in immigration, far beyond the highest figures of recent years; and

"Whereas, There is yet no adequate system for the supervision, distribution, employment and Americanization of immigrants, resulting inevitably in their settling in already congested sections of our large cities, increasing thereby the problem of city government, rendering more difficult their assimilation and exposing them to ruthless and ruinous exploitation; and

"Whereas, The coming of unrestricted and unregulated immigration cannot fail to plunge our country into still more serious difficulties of unemployment, industrial disorder and economic distress, affecting not only the newcomers but also all, both wage earners and others, however long they or their ancestors may have resided in America; and

"Whereas, The true prosperity of the United States requires

"(a) The economic welfare of wage earners through steady employment, at suitable wages and under wholesome conditions;

"(b) The rapid and real assimilation to American life of all immigrants; and

"(c) The maintenance of real democracy in city, state and national governments; and

"Whereas, The awakening of Japan and China, their rapid acquisition of the instruments of modern Occidental civilization and their development of national self-consciousness and sensitivity to differential race legislation and treatment that is regarded as invidious and humiliating, introduce a new factor of unquestioned importance into our international relations and require of us an attitude toward and a treatment of those Asiatics in our midst which while it fully protects our industrial workers and democratic institution by the rigid exclusion of Asiatic labor, shall also give them full justice and be in harmony with the spirit as well as with the technical wording of our treaties, cultivating thus the mutual friendship and good-will of the nations on both sides of the Pacific; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Labor Council of San Francisco that the time has come for the adoption by the United States of a comprehensive immigration policy, including the general limitation of all immigration and the registration, distribution, employment, education and naturalization of immigrants, in such a way as to conserve American institutions, protect American labor from dangerous economic competition and promote an intelligent and enduring friendliness among the peoples of all nations; be it further

"Resolved, That this Council endorses the general principles embodied in the following proposals for a comprehensive immigration policy:

"(1) That all immigration should be so restricted numerically,

"(a) That it may be accurately estimated in advance and properly cared for as it passes through our ports of entry;

"(b) That it may be promptly distributed and employed, and

"(c) That its coming may be so adjusted as to cause no serious economic embarrassment to the welfare of the wage earning class.

"2. That the true principle by which to limit immigration is by making immigration depend on the capacity of newcomers to learn the English language, assimilate themselves to the democratic ideals and institutions of America and become loyal citizens.

"3. That America should admit as immigrants from any land or race no more than she can Americanize and incorporate into her industrial and economic system and body politic. The admissible number of newcomers from any land should depend closely on the number of those from that land who have already proved their capacity for assimilation by having become American citizens.

"4. That the maximum annual immigration from any land should be limited to a definite per cent (say five) of those from that land now resident in the United States,

"(a) Who have already become naturalized, and

"(b) Also their children who have become voting citizens.

"5. That after each census a new table of maximum admissible immigration should be reported to Congress by the Commissioner of Immigration, but the old table should remain in force until the new one is specifically authorized by Congress.

"6. That all aliens traveling or residing in the United States should be registered and should annually re-register until they either leave the country or become citizens, paying an annual fee of say ten dollars. For carrying out this provision a Federal Bureau of Registration should be established.

"7. That facilities should be provided for the rapid and adequate learning by aliens of the English language, the history of the American people and its democratic ideals, institutions and



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Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOYE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL BARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

practices. For the carrying out of this provision a Federal Bureau of Alien Education should be established, which should set national standards, prepare text-books and hold examinations, the actual instruction to be entrusted, however, to the care of State and city educational authorities. It is desirable that the education should be voluntary and the examinations free. Also that the annual registration fee should be reduced, say by one dollar, for every examination passed.

"8. That the present educational standards for naturalization for citizenship are quite inadequate. These should be materially advanced and should be the standards provided for in the preceding section. Certificates of graduation from the Bureau of Education and of good behavior from the Bureau of Registration should be required of all candidates for naturalization.

"9. That the eligibility of aliens to American citizenship should be based entirely on the personal qualifications of candidates. The American Federation of Labor knows neither race nor creed in its advocacy of human rights and opportunity. It stands for the economic progress and political enfranchisement of all labor in the United States.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be passed up to the annual meeting of the California State Federation of Labor, with the request that they be indorsed and passed on to the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor for adoption by the national organization.

"JAMES W. MULLEN."

Referred to Labor Day Committee—Invitation from Commissioner General of Japan to members of Labor Day Committee to visit Japanese Government pavilion. From Street R. R. Employees, inclosing donation of \$25.

Referred to Secretary—Communication from Milkers' Union relative to amalgamation with Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

Reports of Unions—Sailors unable to procure from newspapers a fair statement relative to merits of Seamen's Bill; will hold mass meeting at Scottish Rite Temple on Wednesday evening, September 8th. Butchers report all markets will close Monday and Thursday. Milk Wagon Drivers requested delegates to report any deliveries of milk before 7 a. m. and after 5 p. m. Grocery Clerks report Monday a holiday and Thursday a half holiday. Laundry Workers will hold a benefit ball at Turnverein Hall September 11th. Glove Workers request a demand for their label.

Label Section—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion."

Report of Executive Committee—Application from Boiler Makers' Union to place the Charles C. Moore Company on the unfair list was laid over one week. On the application from Grocery Clerks for a boycott on the Model Delicatessen and Grocery, committee recommends that the Council re-affirm former decision relative to this case, rendered January 11, 1915. Report of committee concurred in.

Labor Day Committee—Minutes of meeting of August 28th were read and approved.

Receipts—Horseshoers, \$8; Bartenders, \$40; Street R. R. Employees, \$28; Typographical, \$40; Waiters, \$40; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Machinists, \$40; Glove Workers, \$4; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Marble Cutters, \$36; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section, \$8; Schmidt and Caplan, \$10. Total receipts, \$386.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Hall Association, \$90; State Federation of Labor, \$6; telephone and telegraph, \$13.92; office supplies, \$7.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Label Section, \$8; Richmond Labor Council, \$164; San Francisco

Labor Council Hall Association, \$635. Total expenses, \$1,075.42.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held September 1, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President W. G. Desepte.

Roll Call—All officers present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Bakers' Union No. 24 for Jack Cassidy and Lincoln J. Martin, vice Eisold and Keller; delegates seated.

Communications—From Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Local No. 6 of Chicago, stating that the Scholl Manufacturing Company product is unfair; requesting to inform retail shoe merchants that the B. & B. Manufacturing Company, 305 N. Fifth avenue, is manufacturing foot easers, arch supporters, braces, etc., under strictly union conditions; referred to Retail Shoe Clerks. From Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Truckee Lodge No. 19, of Sparks, Nevada, requesting names of firms manufacturing union-labeled underwear; referred to Secretary. Referred to Bill Posters, from John Ginty, Thor. O. Heydenfelt, C. W. Fickert and Thos. F. Finn, in regards to employing Bill Posters and Billers in circulating their advertising. Referred to Moving Picture Operators, from Al. Williams' Art Slide Studio, 964 Market street, in regards to slides bearing the union label. Referred to Agitation Board, from Standard Union Merchandise Association of New York, in regard to mail orders or union label articles. Filed—From Union Label Janitors' Union, suggesting that Section ought to start a co-operative store, handling strictly union label articles. Filed: From Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, stating that the Metal Trades Department has adopted a union label for their products; from W. C. Schneider, merchant in South San Francisco, asking information where to purchase union label articles; Secretary reported that he complied with request.

Bills—Rent for September, \$14; "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; printing 1000 postals for Ladies' Auxiliary and rubber stamp, \$2.75; 1000 postals \$10; incidentals, \$3.60. Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Glove Workers reported work dull; that merchants refuse to handle gloves made in this city; that they will use the bill board to advertise their label. Retail Clerks are noticing a larger demand for their card. Garment workers report work dull, especially in shirts; Levi Strauss still unfair. Retail Shoe Clerks reported that in view of complaints made, the Philadelphia Shoe Company on Market street will handle more than ninety-five per cent of union-labeled ladies' and men's shoes.

Reports of Committees—Secretary reported that in regard to resolution adopted he has interviewed President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council and was informed that the Building Trades Council has indorsed the same; Secretary instructed to send out resolution; the request made by Brother McCabe in regard to signs, Secretary was instructed to have signs made.

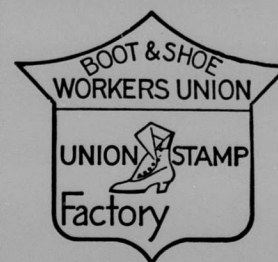
New Business—Secretary instructed to send communications to all unions in regard to Glove Workers, also to Home Industry League, "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor."

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



September, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) *Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(80) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(140) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Soa, R. S.....	440 Sansome
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermond, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

William J. White, known to a host of friends all over the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. as "Will John," and one of the best-known printers in the country, died at his home in this city on Sunday morning, August 29, 1915, the immediate cause of death being endocarditis. Funeral services were held at the family residence, 4053 Twenty-third street, on Tuesday, August 31st, and the remains were placed in the receiving vault at Cypress Lawn cemetery, San Mateo county, awaiting final disposal. Mr. White was born in England on August 1, 1857, being 58 years of age at time of death. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sadie A. White, and three children, a son and two daughters. He had been a resident of California for 35 years, having been employed on the San Francisco "Examiner" for the greater portion of that period. At the time of death he had been employed on the "Evening Bulletin" night force. The passing of "Will John" White came so suddenly that it was a great shock to his friends. He had gone to his home on an "owl" car in the early morning and death came at 5:45 a. m. Mr. White had been active in the affairs of No. 21 for a lifetime, and had also been honored by the International Typographical Union by election twice to the office of trustee of the Union Printers' Home. His deep interest in that institution, and his keen perception of the duties of his office endeared him to the residents of the Home and his associates on the board of trustees. His passing marks another gap in the long list of "old timers" whose zealous work and untiring efforts contributed so much to the stability and worth of the International Typographical Union.

Captain L. W. Kidd of Seattle is a visitor in San Francisco, having, with his son, motored from the northern city for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances in San Francisco and visiting the Exposition. The Captain is employed on the Seattle "P.-I.," being assistant foreman of the ad. department, as well as one of the best-known printers on the Coast. Kidd formerly lived in this city. He was a charter member and the first secretary of Pacific Parlor No. 10, Native Sons of the Golden West, and his arrival was timed so that he might enjoy the celebration of Admission Day at the Fair.

Secretary Michelson is enjoying a few days' vacation, the guest of C. E. Fisk, vice-president of Hancock Bros. They are in southern California, enjoying the delights of travel in a "tin-lizzie" by daylight and camping out at night. A postal from Santa Barbara reports the "gow" box still holding out.

James J. Murphy, former president of "Big Six" Typographical Union, New York, and at present connected with the labor department of New York State, is temporarily in charge of the exhibit of that bureau at the Exposition. Mr. Murphy was chairman of the I. T. U. committee that brought about the nine-hour workday several years ago.

Fred Baker of the "Examiner" chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Baker, left Tuesday on the "Governor" for Tacoma, where they will visit Mr. Baker's family for two or three weeks.

Elmer E. Troxell of the "Examiner" chapel, who had been ill for many months, passed away at the Hahnemann hospital on August 27th. Funeral services were held at the Masonic Temple on the 30th inst., a large number of friends being present. The remains were incinerated at Mt. Olivet cemetery. Mr. Troxell was well known among the newspaper printers of this city and in New York, and Washington, D. C., as well, having been born in the latter city. He was 53 years of age. After working in New York for many years, he came to San Francisco about ten years ago.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Chair Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coppers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 36—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 45—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The Elevator Constructors' Union passed resolutions condemning all persons who have used the name of the organization in connection with the political campaign. The organization has authorized no one to use its name.

The Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers, composed of forty-six local unions, decided by a referendum vote and instructed the officers of the district council to negotiate a new agreement with the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company for the year 1916. The local unions are compiling terms for the proposed agreement which is to be submitted to the company, when approved by the district council. The district council is holding its referendum election for the ensuing term. The election board will meet October 10th to canvass the result of the ballot.

Bookbinders' Union No. 31 has elected Jos. Collins and J. J. O'Brien as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held here in November. President A. P. Sovey of the international will also be a delegate.

Supervisor Alexander T. Vogelsang proposes that the city buy out the United Railroads in order to save us the trouble of litigating or compromising our right to upper Market street. Vogelsang is the man who as chairman of the public utilities committee wanted to connect the United Railroads' tracks with the municipal tracks in order to give the company free access to the Exposition. He is also the man who sponsored Charter Amendment No. 34, and who has inveigled the city into the fatuous policy of extending the municipal railway into unproductive and non-competitive territory.

TELEPHONE STILL UNEXPLAINED.

The telephone remains the acme of all electrical marvels. No other device does so much with so little energy. No other engine operates with a breath. Nothing is simpler to operate, and nothing is more difficult to comprehend. Even the inventors, who have lived with it for a third of a century, still regard it with amazement. It can be used by a child, yet it cannot be explained by any man of natural science or philosopher of the world. Not many months ago, the writer of an interesting article in the London "Times" says, I asked Alexander Graham Bell himself if he understood exactly what happened when a telephone reproduced a human voice. "No," he replied. "I only know what is done. I do not know how it is accomplished."

How can a child's voice compel the vibration of a million pounds of copper wire, stretched 1,600 miles between Denver and New York? How can three conversations be held at the same time on only two pairs of wires? How can two people 1,000 miles apart exchange thoughts instantaneously via vocal chords, air, wire and electricity? How can the same disc of sheet iron be both ear and tongue, reproducing any voice and any language on the face of the earth?

No one at this stage of progress in electrical knowledge can answer these questions. No clock nor stop-watch can keep track of what the telephone does. No human system of time can measure its activities. As Herbert Spencer once remarked, the earth travels through 30 miles of space while your eye is reading this one line of type. But the earth, compared with telephonic vibrations, is a sloth of a world. In less time than you require for the winking of an eye, the wire of the telephone can flash a word across 1,000 miles of space.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Since last reports the following members of San Francisco unions have died: Vasilia Avramovich of the stage employees, William Van Oss of the cooks, Elmer E. Troxell and William J. White of the printers, Charles E. Neilson of the marine cooks, Henry Tietjen of the painters, Timothy Lardon of the coopers, Lawrence Carny of the laundry workers, John Eichen of the waiters, Andrew Maeduff of the tailors, Rochus Hoffman of the bakers.

J. B. Falvey, organizer for the Building Trades in San Mateo county, visited the "Labor Clarion" office this week, and stated there is a movement on foot in his county to organize a central labor council, and that the need of such a council is becoming more and more evident to the trade unionists in that section to the south of San Francisco. It is expected such a council will be instituted in the near future.

The Hotel Sutter, located at Kearny and Sutter streets, has been selected as the headquarters of the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is a modern hotel in every respect, built and operated under union conditions. The rates that are offered make the hotel a desirable stopping place for the majority of the delegates to the convention. The sessions of the convention will be held in Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue, near Leavenworth, but all committee meetings will be held at the headquarters. The convention will last two full weeks and will be preceded and followed by meetings of the several departments of the American Federation of Labor. The Label, Metal and Railroad departments will meet before and the Building Trades Department after the main convention. About 700 delegates and visitors are expected to come here to attend these several sessions.

Elaborate arrangements are under way for the ball to be given at the Pavilion Rink, at Sutter and Pierce Streets, by the Municipal Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, on Saturday evening, September 18th, and it promises to be the most successful ball of the kind given in this city. Many unique features are to be added to the usual program, and prominent women are contributing their support in this benefit for the widows and orphans and the sick and those otherwise receiving aid from this organization. Noth-

ing is being left undone to insure a memorable evening to those who may attend. The committees are encouraged by the enthusiasm so far shown in behalf of the parties interested.

The Moving Picture Operators have endorsed a set of resolutions commending the actions of the Honorable Frank Walsh, chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Andrew Furuseth was the Labor Day orator at the Stockton celebration. Thousands of trade unionists cheered his address on industrial problems.

The thirty-fourth annual picnic of Plumbers' Union No. 442 will be held at Glen Park, Saturday, September 12th.

T. J. Vitaich, special organizer for the State Federation of Labor, has established a new union of bartenders at Santa Rosa, and a combination union of cooks, cooks' helpers, waitresses and waiters. He reports that sentiment for organized labor is growing rapidly in Santa Rosa.

"Uncle Sam should be the model employer, and it is deeply regrettable that you men who serve the Government are compelled to ask for better wages and conditions. The cost of living is going up all over the world and it ill behooves the man who is getting a big salary to keep trimming off a little of the income of the man who works for wages." These sentiments were voiced by Congressman Julius Kahn at the opening of the ninth annual convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks in the Municipal Auditorium. Congressman John I. Nolan, who preceded Kahn, spoke of the need of civil pensions to provide for Federal employees who are arbitrarily retired after 25 or 30 years of service and have no recourse. Nolan condemned the Taylor system, or "efficiency system," which he said has been largely responsible for this condition. Nolan said that the Taylor system had been ousted from the army and navy at the last session of Congress, and both he and Kahn pledged themselves to work for its elimination in the postal service. Both speakers urged the clerks to form a closer relationship with other Federal employees and then to carefully draft a bill covering their needs. They said that in that event they believed that such a bill could be passed at the coming session of Congress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin 75.—Rules and regulations for metal mines, by W. R. Ingalls, James Douglas, J. E. Finlay, J. Parke Channing and John Hays Hammond; 1915; 296 pp., 1 fig.

Technical Papers: 83—The buying and selling of ores and metallurgical products, by Charles I. Fulton; 1915; 43 pp. 107—Production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1914, with notes on coal mine accidents due to explosives, compiled by Albert H. Fay; 1915; 16 pp. 109—Composition of the natural gas used in twenty-five cities, with a discussion of the properties of natural gas, by G. A. Burrell and G. Oberfell; 1915; 22 pp. 110—Monazite, thorium, and mesothorium, by Karl L. Kithil; 1915; 32 pp.

Miners' Circular: 18—Notes on miners' candle lamps, by James W. Paul; 1915; 11 pp.

Note.—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE BORROWS' FORGE.

"It has always struck me that there is something highly poetical about a forge. I am not singular in this opinion; various individuals have assured me that they can never pass by one, even in the midst of a crowded town, without experiencing sensations which they can scarcely define, but which are highly pleasurable. I have a decided penchant for forges, especially rural ones, placed in some quaint, quiet spot—a dingle, for example, which is a poetical place, or at a meeting of four roads, which is still more so. I love to light upon such a one, especially after nightfall, as everything about a forge tells to most advantage at night; the hammer sounds more solemnly in the stillness; the glowing particles scattered by the strokes sparkle with more effect in the darkness, whilst the sooty visage of the sastramesero, half in shadow and half illumined by the red and partial blaze of the forge, looks more mysterious and strange. On such occasions I draw in my horse's rein, and, seated in the saddle, endeavor to associate with the picture before me—in itself a picture of romance—whatever of the wild and wonderful I have read in books, or have seen with my own eyes in connection with forges."

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